



Understanding Irish Jurisdictions Using Gazetteers and Maps

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Understanding the places your ancestor lived in Ireland is critical to your research. Any given place in Ireland is part of multiple government, church and social jurisdictions. The purpose of this course is to teach you these jurisdictions, find the jurisdictions that apply to your ancestors and the records associated with them.

The island of Ireland is about the size of the state of Indiana. It is currently made up of two countries with a total of four provinces and 32 counties. The four provinces with their counties are:

Province	Counties
Connaught	Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo
Leinster	Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois (Queens), Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly (Kings), Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow
Munster	Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford
Ulster	Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Derry (Londonderry), Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Tyrone. Six of these (Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, Down and Fermanagh) became Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom.

Types of Jurisdictions

Country

Starting from large to small, the island of Ireland is currently divided into two countries. In 1922, the island was divided into Northern Island which officially is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The second and larger part is the Republic of Ireland, sometimes called the Irish Free State.

Counties

Historically, Ireland was divided into counties, 26 in the Republic of Ireland and 6 in Northern Ireland. Counties date to at least 1606 and many go much earlier. The primary role of the county was to administer royal control over taxation, security and law and order at the local level. Generally, Irish counties also reflect the lordships of major Gaelic families.

The county of Londonderry is called that by the United Kingdom including Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland calls it simply Derry.

Probate Districts

In 1858, an Irish Principal Probate Registry was created along with eleven district registries for the sole purposes of dealing with matters of probate. Knowing the name of the probate district is important for any post-1857 probate research.

Baronies

Now obsolete, historically, counties were further divided into baronies in the 16th century. Ultimately there were 331 baronies in all Ireland. The role of the barony was minimal. Occasionally, knowing the name of the barony will help with Irish research.

Poor Law Unions

The Poor Relief Act of 1838 divided Ireland into Poor Law Unions. They were usually centered around larger market towns and did not follow county boundaries. By 1850, there were 163 unions. In 1898, the unions were adopted as the basic administrative division in place of the civil parish. Unions were further divided into district electoral districts for the taking of censuses. Union boundaries were very important as they were used when Superintendent Registrar's Districts were created for the government registration of births, marriages and deaths in 1864. See map at:

https://www.johngrenham.com/places/plu_index.php

Civil Parishes

Baronies were further divided into civil parishes of which there are more than 2400 in Ireland. Traditionally, civil parish boundaries correspond to the Church of Ireland parish boundaries. Knowing the name of the civil parish is important regardless of religion because the FamilySearch Catalog place search has organized Ireland by civil parish and it is how tax records are organized. Large cities will contain several parishes.

Townlands

The smallest jurisdiction any Irish research will deal with is the townland. A townland is not a town or township. It is the smallest official land division. It is a surveyed parcel of land ranging from a few acres to several thousand acres though the average size is about 350 acres. There are approximately 64,000 townlands in Ireland. Parish, tax and other records often record the townland. Knowing the townland of an ancestor is critical to Irish research. Townlands do not always follow established parish boundaries.

Church Jurisdictions

Diocese (Roman Catholic and Anglican)

The jurisdiction of diocese in Ireland may be confusing because it was used by both the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of Ireland aka the Church of England in Ireland, came to Ireland in the 1500's. They adopted a similar number of dioceses (22 in four provinces) as was already established by the Roman Catholic Church. Now the Church of Ireland has 12 dioceses in two provinces while the Roman Catholic Church still has 22 dioceses in 4 provinces. The boundaries of the dioceses have no relationship to county boundaries. Knowing the name of the diocese

is important because some records are kept at the diocesan level and prior to 1858, wills were proved at the diocesan level.

Church of Ireland (Anglican) Parishes

Most Church of Ireland parish boundaries were established in the 1600's. It was the established or state church for Ireland until 1869 and therefore wielded significant power and influence. Requirements to keep registers dates to 1634 though few parishes have registers that begin prior to 1700. Most start between 1770 and 1820. Legislation requiring registers be deposited at the Public Record Office in Dublin meant that more than half were destroyed when the Public Record Office burned in 1922. Most have now been moved to the Representative Church Body Library in Dublin and their catalog is best for finding what is available and where they are

(<https://www.ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/registers/ParishRegisters/PARISHREGISTERS.pdf>). There were legal benefits to belonging to the Church of Ireland, at least in name, so available records need to be checked. Jurisdictionally, Church of Ireland parishes became the civil parish boundaries, so it is important to know how to find them.

Roman Catholic Parishes

Roman Catholic parishes often have different boundaries and names than Church of Ireland parishes. They may also cross county boundaries. Because the Roman Catholic Church was not the established church in Ireland, its registers were not deposited at the Public Record Office and not affected by the fire. However, records were not well kept and on average begin about 1820. Outside the Province of Ulster, in 1861, about 90% of the population was Roman Catholic. In the Province of Ulster, about 50% are Catholic.

Presbyterian Congregations

The Presbyterian Church is the third largest religious group in Ireland. Congregations were formed as needed based on the growth of the church without strict parish boundaries. Learn where Presbyterian congregations were known to exist and in which civil parish that congregation is located. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland aka PRONI (www.proni.gov.uk) has an extensive collection of church records and a list of extant records.

Tools for Finding Places: Gazetteers

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place names. It describes those places, often in a variety of contexts. For Irish research, gazetteers are critical to understanding your place in what can be a confusing mix of jurisdictions.

Online Gazetteers and Resources

- Lewis' 1837 *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*: www.libraryireland.com/topog
- Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland is online at Google Books: (<http://books.google.com/books?id=KMtAAAAAYAAJ&dq=Parliamentary%20gazetteer%20of%20Ireland&source=gbs>).
- General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns of Ireland: www.thecore.com/seanruad - This is a great index to the 60,000 plus townlands.

The search engine includes “begins with” and “ends with” for those difficult to read townlands. See also www.townlands.ie.

- www.placenamesni.org is an excellent place to search for places in Northern Ireland as is the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) Geographical Index: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/geographical-index>. It even has a list of townlands by their estate holders.

Tools for Finding Places: Maps

Online Maps

The usual mapping websites have modern maps of Ireland. These include websites like:

- Google: www.google.com – Although this is a modern mapping system, it does surprising well for the locations of townlands.

For maps of the provinces, counties, baronies and poor law unions, a simple internet search using search terms like “Ireland barony map” or “Ireland poor law union map” will usually give results. It may be necessary to select the “images” option for best results.

- Irish Ancestors: <https://www.johngrenham.com/> - This has become a powerful tool for not only showing maps but for linking to records. Click on “places” in the row near the top. Then note that you can do a “Placename” or “County” search or browse by clicking on “Civil parish maps”, “RC parish maps” or on “Poor Law Union maps”. You can link to digitized parish, civil and census records.
- AskaboutIreland: <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/> - The Griffith’s Valuation section of the AskaboutIreland website has “Family Name Search”, “Place Name Search”, and “Name Books Search” options. The Place Name search goes directly to Griffith’s Valuation for any parish or townland entered. The Family Name and Place Name Searches have links to great maps of townlands including the property numbers which correspond to the map reference numbers given in the Valuation.
- Samuel Lewis published an atlas and gazetteer in 1837. The *Atlas to the Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* has map links: <https://www.swilson.info/lewismaps37.php>. The SWilson website has other interesting place name tools.
- University College Dublin: <http://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/> - University College Dublin has a collection of historical, digitized Ordnance Survey maps of Ireland.

Maps in Books/Microform and/or at the Family History Library

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland (FHL book# 941.5 E7m 2002): Has maps of counties, baronies, dioceses, poor law unions, civil parishes, Roman Catholic parishes and the locations of Presbyterian congregations in civil parishes.